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REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-23 remain in this application. Claims 1-4 have been amended. Claims 7-10 and 15-17 have been withdrawn. New claims 98-99 have been added. Claims 24-97 have been withdrawn as a result of an earlier restriction requirement. In view of the examiner's earlier restriction requirement, applicants retain the right to present claims 24-97 in a divisional application.

With respect to the Invention Disclosure Statement filed July 26, 2000, applicants are enclosing herewith copies of the actual patents that correspond to the English language documents which were previously submitted to the Patent Office. In particular, applicants submit herewith a Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement to cite foreign patent DE 36 35 819, which was listed as reference AM on the information disclosure statement filed July 26, 2000. Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner consider this additional reference and provide applicants with a copy of the signed and initialed Form PTO-1449 submitted herewith.

In view of the above amendments, applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-6, 8-14, and 18-23 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants regards as the invention.

Applicants disagree that terms such as "hole", and "void" are indefinite as to their meaning, and submit that one of skill in the art would have no problem understanding the claim scope defined by claim 1. The Examiner indicated that he could find no definition for "hole" which permits a scope which has no entrance. Attached herewith is a definition of hole, the first definition of which is "a cavity in a solid." This definition, which is taken from the American Heritage Dictionary, clearly permits a scope which has no entrance.

§ 103 Rejections

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims 1 and 3-5 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Onishi (6,076,376) alone or in view of Glodis (6,105,396). There is no mention or suggestion in either of these two references of closing the outside diameter of the glass object such that the hole closes uniformly and symmetrically.

With respect to claim 3, Onishi does not mention or suggest a single mode optical fiber which exhibits less than .2 psec/sqrt-km when the fiber is in an unspun state. Instead, Figure 12, which is pointed out by the Examiner as evidence that Onishi shows a fiber having low dispersion values, actually indicates that the only way low dispersion values were achieved in the Onishi method is by spinning the fiber. With respect to Examiner's assertion that in between spun portions there are ends of fiber that have an unspun state and at these locations the spin is zero, this is true, however the fiber in this unspun region would of course not have reduced PMD.

Further, the passage referred to by the Examiner in Onishi (column 8, lines 50-55) indicates that a variety of manufacturing techniques can be used to fabricate an optical fiber preform. There is no mention or suggestion in Onishi of which manufacturing process was utilized to manufacture the fibers illustrated in Figure 12. Consequently, because those fibers may indeed have been fabricated by the VAD method (i.e., a method which does not result in a hole or void in the center of the preform), there is no teaching that this reference utilizes any type of hole closure technique at all prior to drawing the fiber illustrated in Fig. 12, yet alone a hole closure technique that will result in symmetric hole closure. Instead, Onishi is clearly directed to spinning the fiber to reduce the PMD in the optical fiber, whereas applicants' invention is a method which reduces the PMD in a fiber without having to spin the fiber. While applicants' invention can be used in conjunction with spinning techniques to reduce the PMD even further, the fact that applicant is able to achieve such low PMD without having to spin the fiber, as was necessary in Onishi, evidences the surprising improvement that applicant's invention enables.

The Patent Office indicates that it would have been obvious in view of Glodis to use a pressure at least equal to atmospheric to prevent atmospheric pressure from collapsing the tube in the Onishi MCVD process. As explained above, there is no clear teaching, or even a suggestion, in Onishi that the MCVD process was utilized to manufacture the fibers referred to by the Examiner (Figure 12). Consequently, the combination of Glodis with Onishi would not result in applicant's claimed invention as defined by newly amended claim 1.

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claims 1-2 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berkey (U.S. 5,152,818). Berkey does not mention or suggest using an intermediate glass object which has a hole wherein, the

center of the hole positioned along the centerline of the glass object. Instead, feature 80 which is referred to by the Examiner in Figures 9-10 and 14 of Berkey, shows a hole which is located off of the centerline of the glass object. According to the Patent Office, it would have been obvious to have the hole close uniformly and symmetrically along the centerline access, so that the fiber will have the same cross-section at every location along its length. Applicants disagree with this statement, as applicants have discovered that the holes can close extremely non-uniformly and non-symmetrically along the centerline axis and the fiber will still achieve the same cross-sectional dimension at every location along its length. This is further evidence of the surprising results of applicant's invention, which was not mentioned or suggested in any of the references cited by the Examiner.

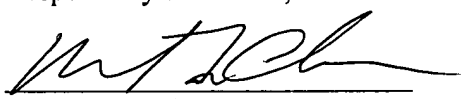
Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims 1-2, 12-14, and 18-23 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Berkey (U.S. 5,917,109). Berkey does not disclose reducing the outside diameter of the glass object under conditions sufficient to cause the hole to close uniformly and symmetrically. With respect to claim 23, there is no mention or suggestion of closing the hole such that the fiber exhibits a radial symmetry of less than .025 μm. According to the Examiner, it would have been obvious to have the fibers as close to symmetrical as possible so that the fibers possess the desired profile of Figure 7 or 8 at every position. Applicants disagree with this statement, as it is very common for optical fibers to be made such that they are not as symmetric as possible, because the degree of non-symmetry does not substantially affect the properties of the optical fiber. For example, the likely cause of the high amount of PMD in the Onishi fiber prior to spinning is due to asymmetry in the fiber. One common way to mitigate the non-symmetry is to spin the fiber, as Onishi suggests, to lower the PMD of the fiber. Applicants invention is directed to a new technique for lowering the PMD resulting in the fiber from non-symmetric hole closure, i.e., closing the hole uniformly and symmetrically so that a low level of PMD can be achieved.

Based upon the above amendments, remarks, and papers of records, applicant believes the pending claims of the above-captioned application are in allowable form and patentable over the prior art of record. Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Applicant believes that no extension of time is necessary to make this Reply timely. Should applicant be in error, applicant respectfully requests that the Office grant such time extension pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) or additional fees as necessary to make this Reply timely, and hereby authorizes the Office to charge any necessary fee or surcharge with respect to said time extension to the deposit account of the undersigned firm of attorneys, Deposit Account 03-3325.

Please direct any questions or comments to Robert L. Carlson at 607-974-3502.

Respectfully submitted,



DATE: May 18, 2004

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:haracterized by fever, loss of appetite, diarrhea, stion.

hog'fish', hôg'-) *n., pl.* **hogfish** or **-fish·es.** **1. A** :h, *Lachnolaimus maximus,* of warm Atlantic wa- g a long snout in the adult male. **2.** The pigfish.

:hôg) *n.* Variant of **hog** (sense 4).

ıô'gish, hôg'ish) *adj.* **1.** Coarsely self-indulgent or . **2.** Filthy. **—hog'gish·ly** *adv.* **—hog'gish·ness** *n.*

ıy (hôg'mə-nā') *n. Scot.* New Year's Eve, when aditionally go from house to house asking for Drig. unknown.]

snake (hôg'nāk', hôg'-) *n.* Any of several thick- nvenomous North American snakes of the genus having an upturned snout.

t *n.* A twining North American vine, *Amphicarpa* aving clusters of pinkish or white flowers and ving pods as well as basal or underground fleshy fruit.

(hôgz'hĕd', hôgz'-) *n.* **1.** Any of various units of capacity ranging from 62.5 to 140 gallons, or ximately 237 to 529 liters, esp. a unit of capacity uid measure in the United States, equal to 63 approximately 239 liters. **2.** A large barrel or he capacity to hold a hogshead.

· hog·tie (hôg'tī', hôg'-) *tr.v.* **-tied, -ty·ing** or **-tie·** l. To tie together the legs of. **2.** To impede or novement or action.

hôg'wôsh', hôg'wôsh') *n.* **1.** Garbage fed to hogs; orthless, false, or ridiculous speech or writing. hôg'wĕd', hôg'-) *n.* Any of various coarse, weedy

rj. Used to express boredom or weariness.

'hŭm') *adj.* Boring and conventional: *"a ho-hum couldn't capture the attention of the convention-* igo Tribune).

:s) *interj.* Variant of **yoicks.**

(hoi' pə-loi') *n.* The common people; masses. any.]

tr.v. **hoist·ed, hoist·ing, hoists.** To raise or haul as if with the help of a mechanical apparatus. apparatus for lifting heavy or cumbersome ob- : act of hoisting; lift. **3.** *Naut.* **a.** The height or ension of a flag or of any square sail other than A group of flags raised together as a signal. of dial. *hoise.*] **—hoist'er** *n.*

(hoi'tĕ-toi'tĕ) *adj.* **1.** Pretentiously self-im- mpous. **2.** Lightheaded; flighty. **3.** Tending to easily. **—***n., pl.* **-ties. 1.** Pretentiousness; arro- ddiness. [Redup. of dial. *hoit,* to romp.]

r.v. **hoked, hok·ing, hokes.** *Slang.* To give an se, or misleading quality to. [< HOKUM.]

ɛ) *adj.* **-i·er, -i·est.** *Slang.* **1.** Corny; trite. **2.** Ar- ıy. **—hok'i·ly** *adv.* **—hok'i·ness** *n.*

ay (hō'kĕ-pō'kĕ) *n.* **1.** Chicanery; hocus-pocus. formerly sold by street venders.

ōō) *n., pl.* **hokku.** Haiku.

:ɔm) *n.* **1.** Something that may seem impressive : or insincere; nonsense. **2.** A stock technique a desired response from an audience. [Perh. ɔs) + (BUN)KUM.]

riant of **holo-.**

ıō-lärk'tĭk, -lär'tĭk, hō-) *adj.* Of or designating aphic region that includes the northern areas of d is divided into Nearctic and Palearctic re-

v. **held** (hĕld), **hold·ing, holds.** *—tr.* **1. a.** To p in one's grasp. **b.** To keep up; support: *a nail old the mirror.* **c.** To maintain in a certain po- ationship: *held my assistant at arm's length.* ı reserve or custody: *holding him for question-* receive or be able to receive as contents; con- *holds six people.* **b.** To have in store: *can only what the future holds.* **3. a.** To have and main- possession. **b.** To maintain control over: *The lood waters.* **c.** To retain or defend by force or *liers who held the village for a week; held the for ransom.* **4. a.** To impose control or re- check: *held her temper.* **b.** To stall or delay: *I get there.* **c.** To stop the movement or rrest: *Hold the presses!* **5. a.** To maintain in a on or action: *a plane holding course.* **b.** To re- ıtion or interest of: *a second-rate comic who audience.* **6. a.** To be the legal possessor of. y a contract. **c.** To adjudge or decree. **d.** To ; obligate: *held her to her promise.* **7.** To com- *eld himself as a gentleman at all times.* **8. a.** To nind or heart; harbor: *hold a grudge.* **b.** To elieve; judge: *holds it a point of honor not to acks by the press.* **c.** To assert; affirm: *holds mic program is the only answer to high prices unemployment.* **9. a.** To have or occupy (a po- *e governorship for six years.* **b.** To have or gain or consensus: *holds the utmost respect of his* o cause to take place; put on: *held the race in* convene or assemble: *held a meeting of the* l. To maintain a grasp or grip. **2.** To maintain customed position or condition. **3.** To adhere closely; keep: *held to a southwesterly course.* **4.** To stand up under stress, pressure, or opposition; last. **5.** To be valid, applicable, or true: *His theory holds.* **6.** *Slang.* To have illicit or illegally obtained material or goods, esp. narcotics, in one's possession. **—*phrasal verbs.* hold back. 1.** To retain in one's possession or control. **2.** To impede the progress of. **hold down.** To work at and keep (a job). **hold off.** To stop or delay doing something. **hold on. 1.** To maintain one's grip; cling. **2.** To keep at; continue. **3.** To stop or wait for someone or something. **hold out. 1.** To last; endure. **2.** To continue to resist. **3.** To refuse to reach or satisfy an agreement. **hold over. 1.** To postpone or delay. **2.** To continue or prolong the term or engagement of. **hold to.** To remain loyal or faithful to. **hold up. 1.** To offer or present as an example: *held her paintings up as beautiful.* **2.** To obstruct or delay. **3.** To rob. **hold with.** To agree with; support. *—n.* **1.** The act or a means of grasping; grip. **2.** Something held onto, as for support. **3. a.** A bond or force that restrains, dominates, or affects something: *a writer with a strong hold on the reading public.* **b.** Complete control: *has to get a hold on himself; took hold of the situation.* **4.** A prison cell. **5.** *Archaic.* A fortified place; stronghold. **6.** *Mus.* **a.** The sustaining of a note longer than its indicated time value. **b.** The symbol designating this pause; fermata. **7. a.** A temporary halt, as in a countdown. **b.** A condition or period of waiting: *put the caller on hold.* **c.** A state of delay or suspended activity: *put the romance on hold.* **—*idioms.* hold forth.** To talk at great length. **hold the fort. 1.** To maintain a secure position. **2.** To assume responsibility esp. in another's absence. **hold the line.** To keep something at an acceptable level by regulation or aggressive action: *holding the line on salary increases.* **hold water.** To stand up to critical examination. [ME *holden* < OE *healdon.*]

hold² (hōld) *n.* The lower interior part of a ship or airplane in which cargo is stored. [Alteration of ME *hole* < OE *hulu,* hull.]

hold·all (hōld'ôl') *n.* A case or bag for carrying miscellaneous items, as when traveling.

hold·back (hōld'băk') *n.* A strap or iron between the shaft and the harness on a drawn wagon, allowing the horse to stop or back up.

hold·en (hōl'dən) *v. Archaic.* Past participle of **hold¹.**

hold·er (hōl'dər) *n.* **1.** A person who holds something. **2.** A device for holding something. **3. a.** One who possesses something; owner. **b.** One who occupies or controls something. **4.** *Law.* One who legally possesses and is entitled to the payment of a check, bill, or promissory note.

hold·fast (hōld'făst') *n.* **1.** Any of various devices used to fasten something securely. **2.** *Biol.* An organ or structure of attachment, esp. the basal, rootlike formation by which certain seaweeds or other algae are attached to a surface.

hold·ing (hōl'dĭng) *n.* **1.** Land rented or leased from another. **2.** Often **holdings.** Legally owned property, such as land, capital, or stocks. **3.** A court ruling, esp. a ruling on a point of law raised in an official proceeding.

holding company *n.* A company controlling partial or complete interest in other companies.

holding pattern *n.* **1.** A usually circular pattern flown by aircraft awaiting clearance to land at an airport. **2.** A state of waiting or delay; static situation.

hold·out (hōld'out') *n. Informal.* A person who withholds or delays cooperation or agreement.

hold·o·ver (hōld'ō'vər) *n.* One that remains from an earlier time, esp. an officeholder kept in his position after his term is over.

hold·up (hōld'ŭp') *n.* **1.** A delay; interruption. **2.** A robbery, esp. an armed robbery.

hole (hōl) *n.* **1.** A cavity in a solid. **2.** An opening or perforation through something: *a hole in the clouds.* **3.** A deep place in a body of water. **4.** An animal's hollowed-out habitation, such as a burrow. **5.** An ugly, squalid, or depressing dwelling. **6.** A deep or isolated place of confinement; dungeon. **7.** A fault or flaw: *holes in his argument.* **8.** An awkward situation; predicament. **9. a.** In golf, the small pit lined with a cup into which the ball must be hit. **b.** One of the divisions of a golf course, from tee to cup. **10.** *Electronics.* A vacant electron energy state that is manifested as a charge defect in a crystalline solid, the defect behaving as a positive charge carrier with charge magnitude equal to that of the electron. *—tr.* **holed, hol·ing, holes.** To put a hole in. **2.** To put or propel into a hole. *—intr.* To make a hole. **—*phrasal verbs.* hole out.** In golf, to hit one's ball into the hole. **hole up. 1.** To hibernate in or as if in a hole. **2.** To hide out or shut oneself up. **—*idioms.* hole in one.** In golf, the driving of the ball from the tee into the hole in only one stroke. **in the hole.** *Informal.* In debt. [ME < OE *hol.*] **—hole'y** *adj.*

Synonyms: *hole, hollow, cavity, excavation, cave, grotto, pit, pocket, crater.* These nouns refer to unfilled space in an otherwise solid body. *Hole* is applicable to any opening in or through such an object. *Hollow* denotes either an unfilled area in a solid body or a surface depression in such a body; examples of the second sense are valleys and ravines. *Cavity* refers to any unfilled space in a solid object, and *excavation* to a manmade cavity. A *cave* is a hollow, or empty chamber,

in the earth, and a *grotto* is a cave or an artificially created area made to resemble a cave. A *pit* is a cavity or hole in the earth, often one that descends to a considerable depth from an opening on the surface. *Pocket* is applied principally to a cavity in the earth that contains water or a mineral deposit or to any cavity in a solid body that contains foreign matter. *Crater* refers to a bowl-shaped surface depression found naturally around the mouth of a volcano or geyser or created in warfare by the action of bombs or land mines.

hol·i·day (hŏl'ĭ-dā') *n.* **1.** A day on which custom or the law dictates a halting of general business activity to commemorate or celebrate a particular event. **2.** A religious feast day; holy day. **3.** A day free from work that one may spend at leisure; day off. **4.** Often **holidays.** *Chiefly Brit.* A vacation. *—intr.v.* **-dayed, -day·ing, -days.** *Chiefly Brit.* To pass a holiday or vacation: *holidaying in the Bahamas.* [ME *holidai,* holy day < OE *hālig dæg.*]

ho·li·er-than-thou (hō'lē-ər-*th*ən-*th*ou') *adj.* Showing an attitude of superior virtue; self-righteously pious.

ho·li·ness (hō'lē-nĭs) *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being holy; sanctity. **2. Holiness.** A title of address used for various high ecclesiastical dignitaries and esp. for the pope.

ho·lism (hō'lĭz'əm) *n.* The theory that reality is made up of organic or unified wholes that are greater than the simple sum of their parts. **—ho'list** *n.*

ho·lis·tic (hō-lĭs'tĭk) *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to holism. **2.** Emphasizing the importance of the whole and the interdependence of its parts. **b.** Concerned with wholes rather than analysis or dissection into parts: *holistic medicine; holistic ecology.* **—ho·lis'ti·cal·ly** *adv.*

Holland (hŏl'ənd) *n.* A cotton or linen fabric, often glazed, that is used esp. for window shades and upholstery. [ME *Holand,* after *Holand,* a county in the Netherlands < MDu.]

Hollandaise sauce (hŏl'ən-dāz') *n.* A creamy sauce of butter, egg yolks, and lemon or vinegar. [Fr. *sauce Hollandaise.*]

Hollands (hŏl'əndz) *n.* Gin made in the Netherlands. [Du. *Hollandsch genever,* Dutch gin.]

holler¹ (hŏl'ər) *v.* **-lered, -ler·ing, -lers.** *—intr.* **1.** To yell or shout. **2.** *Informal.* To complain. *—tr.* To yell or shout (an utterance). *—n.* A yell or shout; call. [< OFr. *holà,* stop! — see HELLO.]

holler² (hŏl'ər) *adj., n., & v. Regional.* Variant of **hollow.**

Hollerith (hŏl'ə-rĭth') also **Hollerith code** *n.* A code used for recording alphanumeric information on punch cards. [After Herman *Hollerith* (1860–1929).]

Hollerith card *n.* A punch card.

hol·low (hŏl'ō) *adj.* **-er, -est. 1.** Having a cavity, gap, or space within: *a hollow wall.* **2.** Being deeply indented or concave; depressed: *a hollow basin.* **3.** Without substance or character: *a hollow person.* **4.** Without truth or validity; specious: *hollow arguments.* **5.** Having a reverberating, sepulchral sound: *hollow footsteps. —n.* **1.** A cavity, gap, or space within something: *the hollow behind a wall.* **2.** An indented or concave surface or area. **3.** A void; emptiness: *a hollow in one's life. —v.* **-lowed, -low·ing, -lows.** *—tr.* **1.** To make hollow: *hollow out a pumpkin.* **2.** To scoop or form by making concave: *hollow out a nest in the sand. —intr.* To become hollow. [ME *holwe* < *holgh,* hole < OE *holh.*] **—hol'low·ly** *adv.* **—hol'low·ness** *n.*

hol·low·ware (hŏl'ō-wâr') *n.* Tableware, such as bowls, pitchers, or knife handles, that are tubular or bowl-shaped.

holly (hŏl'ē) *n., pl.* **-lies. 1. a.** Any of numerous trees or shrubs of the genus *Ilex,* often having bright-red berries and glossy, evergreen leaves with spiny margins. **b.** Branches or leaves of the holly, traditionally used for Christmas decoration. **2.** Any of various trees or plants similar or related to the holly. [ME *holi* < OE *holen.*]

hol·ly·hock (hŏl'ē-hŏk') *n.* A tall plant, *Althaea rosea,* native to China and widely cultivated for its showy spike of large, variously colored flowers. [ME *holihocke,* marsh mallow : *holi,* holy (< OE *halig*) + *hoc,* mallow (< OE).]

Hol·ly·wood (hŏl'ē-wo͝od') *n.* The U.S. motion-picture industry, or the somewhat meretriciously glamorous atmosphere often attributed to it. [After *Hollywood,* California.]

hollywood bed *n.* A mattress on a box spring supported by a metal frame or attached low legs, often with an upholstered headboard.

holm (hōm, hōlm) *n. Chiefly Brit.* An island in a river. [ME *holmr.*]

holmic (hōl'mĭk) *adj.* Pertaining to holmium in its trivalent state.

holmium (hōl'mē-əm) *n. Symbol* **Ho** A relatively soft, malleable, stable rare-earth element occurring in gadolinite, monazite, and other rare-earth minerals. Atomic number 67; atomic weight 164.930; melting point 1,461°C; boiling point 2,600°C; specific gravity 8.803; valence 3. [NLat. < *Holmia* (Stockholm), Sweden.]

holm oak (hōm, hōlm) *n.* A tree, *Quercus ilex,* native to the Mediterranean region, having prickly evergreen leaves. [ME *holm* < *holm,* holly < *holi.*]

holo- or **hol-** *pref.* Whole; entire; entirely: *holoblastic.* [< Gk. *holos,* whole.]

ho·lo·blas·tic (hō'lə-blăs'tĭk, hŏl'ə-) *adj.* Exhibiting cleavage in which the entire egg sep
meres. **—hol'o·blas'ti·cal·ly** *a*
ho·lo·caust (hō'lə-kôst', hŏl'ə
tion, esp. by fire. **2. a.** Wide
ter. **3.** Often **Holocaust.** A
genocide of European Jews b
II. **4.** A sacrificial offering
flames. [ME < Lat. *holocaust*
kaustos, burnt whole : *holo-*
kaein, to burn.] **—ho'lo·caus'**
Ho·lo·cene (hō'lə-sēn', hŏl'ə-)
ignating the geologic time, ro
posits of the more recent
Quaternary period, extending
cene to the present. *—n.* The
deposits.
ho·lo·crine (hō'lə-krĭn, -krīn', .
to a gland whose secretion is fo
the gland's cells, as sebaceous
nein, to separate.]
ho·lo·en·zyme (hō'lō-ĕn'zīm', h
consisting of an apoenzyme an
Hol·o·fer·nes (hŏl'ə-fûr'nēz, hō
Assyrian general of Nebuchad
dith. [LLat. < Gk. *Holophernēs.*
ho·lo·gram (hō'lə-grăm', hŏl'ə-)
on a photosensitive medium th
lography and then photographic
tosensitive medium so exposed
ho·lo·graph (hō'lə-grăf', hŏl'ə-)
wholly in the handwriting of th
bears. **2.** A hologram. [< LLat. *h*
by the signer < Gk. *holographos*
written.] **—ho'lo·graph'ic, ho'l**
graph'i·cal·ly *adv.*
ho·log·raph·y (hō-lŏg'rə-fē) *n.* T
images by wave-front reconstruct
record on a photographic plate t
which a three-dimensional image
ho·lo·he·dral (hō'lə-hē'drəl, hŏl'
planes as required for complete s
system.
ho·lo·me·tab·o·lism (hō'lō-mə-tă
plete metamorphosis of a devel
tab'o·lous *adj.*
ho·lo·phras·tic (hō'lə-frăs'tĭk, h
[HOLO- + Gk. *phrastikos,* expres
ho·lo·thu·ri·an (hō'lə-thŏor'ē-ən, -
various echinoderms of the class
cludes the sea cucumbers. [NLat.
Gk. *holothourion,* water polyp.] —
ho·lo·type (hō'lə-tīp', hŏl'ə-) *n.* Th
the basis of the original publishe
nomic species and later designate
—ho'lo·typ'ic (-tĭp'ĭk) *adj.*
ho·lo·zo·ic (hō'lə-zō'ĭk, hŏl'ə-) *adj.*
by the ingestion of organic materia
holp (hōlp) *v. Archaic.* Past tense of
hol·pen (hŏl'pən) *v. Archaic.* Past p
Hol·stein (hŏl'stīn') *n.* Any of a b
white dairy cattle originally develo
Holstein, a region in West Germany
hol·ster (hōl'stər) *n.* **1.** A leather ca
tol. **2.** A belt with loops or slots fo
other equipment. [Du.] **—hol'stered**
holt (hōlt) *n. Archaic.* A wood or gro
ho·lus-bo·lus (hō'ləs-bō'ləs) *adv.* Al
ho·ly (hō'lē) *adj.* **-li·er, -li·est. 1.** Belo
or associated with a divine power; sa
or worthy of worship or veneration
3. Living according to a strict or hi
spiritual system; saintly: *a holy m*
apart for a religious purpose: *a holy*
dertaken; sacrosanct: *a holy pledge.*
ing special respect or reverence: *T*
man's holiest quest. [ME < OE *hālig.*]
ness *n.*
Holy Communion *n.* The Eucharist.
holy day also **ho·ly-day** (hō'lē-dā') *n.*
religious observance.
Holy Father *n.* One of the titles of the
Holy Ghost *n.* The third person of
Holy Grail *n.* The Grail.
Holy Office *n.* A congregation of
Church that deals with the protection
als.
holy of holies *n.* **1.** The innermost shri
nacle and temple. **2.** A particularly sac
holy orders *n. Eccles.* **1.** The sacrame
tion. **2.** The rank of an ordained C
priest. **3.** The principal orders of the
Catholic Church, Eastern Orthodox C
Church.
Holy Roller *n. Offensive.* A member o
ligious sects in which spiritual fervor is
and violent bodily movements.